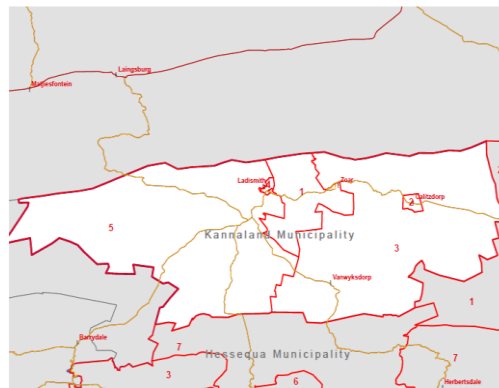


INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY

2010/11



For further enquiries please contact:

The Municipal Manager

Kannaland Municipality

P.O. Box

Ladismith

Contact: 028 -5511023



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FOREWORD BY MAYOR

All citizens of the broader Kannaland Municipality, visitors to our region, it gives me great pleasure to write this forward to our 2010/11 IDP review. This is the first stage in the final review of the current IDP, after June we will start the process of setting new objectives as a council for the development of Kannaland and its entire people, This IDP is a living document that will make a difference in the life of ordinary people and should not be seen as a compliance exercise. This plan is therefore designed to address all the challenges that we face in a collective way, mindful that the need is great and the resources scarce. In our planning processes we have to be mindful of our budget and the constraints and opportunities that it places before us and therefore the decisions that we make is never easy or lightly taken.



**N Valentyn
Mayor**

We can only serve our people to the best of our ability if we respond to their needs as a collective in partnership with government, national, provincial and regional, I would like to thank my council for their active participation in this process, our administration for implementing the strategies we develop and most of all the people of Kannaland who came to our meetings to tell us about their expectations. Let me remind you that as this are only a draft we encourage all the citizens of Kannaland to attend the next series of meetings that will take place in the next two months. Lastly I would like to thank those of our citizens that faithfully make their contributions every month to our municipalities coffers without this, service delivery would grind to a stop.

May our partnership grow so that together we will make a difference?

I thank you

N Valentyn (Executive Mayor)

OVERVIEW BY MUNICIPAL MANAGER

- To be successful in life you need to have a plan or a game plan in place to be in a position to strategically monitor progress made pertaining to projects in any organization.
- To further ensure that targeted projects in your game plan are realistic and attainable within the timeframes set by the organization.
- Your game plan needs to adhere to a set of criteria being determined by the organization which include inter-alia the following:
 - Projects must be strategic, measurable, attainable, realistic and targeted (smart) but most of all the need to have the will and a commitment to implement you projects successfully.



K R de Lange
Municipal Manager

The game plan referred to above in municipal terms is called the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality

My sincere appreciation and gratitude goes to our Ward Councillor, Ward Committee members, especially the Executive Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and the Speaker, as well as municipal personnel for their dedicated support, without which these results could not have been realised.

KR De Lange
Municipal Manager

INTRODUCTION

Integrated Development Planning is a central process that has become a driving process to ensure the residents of the municipal area are ultimately the recipients of basic services that are provided by the municipality. The result of the planning process, referred to as the Integrated Development Plan. The development of Municipal Integrated Development Plans is not just for the purposes of meeting the requirements of the law, but should be regarded to as the tool that provides a framework for sustainable development implementation within a municipal area.

Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) stipulates that:

Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- i) Links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- ii) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- iii) Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- iv) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

This plan must, however, be annually reviewed in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).

The Integrated Development Plan must comply with both relevant legislation and convey the following:

1. Consciousness by municipality of its constitutional and policy mandate for developmental local government
2. Awareness by municipality of its role and place in the regional provincial and national context and economy
3. Awareness by municipality of its own intrinsic characteristics and criteria for success
4. Comprehensive description of the area – the environment and its

spatial characteristics

5. A clear strategy, based on local developmental needs
6. The key deliverables for the next 5 years
7. Clear measurable budget and implementation plans aligned to the SDBIP
8. A monitoring system (PMS)
9. Capacity of municipality
10. Communication, participatory and decision-making mechanisms
11. The degree of intergovernmental action and alignment to government wide priorities.

This IDP represents the first draft review (2010/11 – 2007/12) of the 2009/10 - 2007/12 IDP and consists of the following sections:

Section A: Provides an introduction to the Kannaland municipal area

Section B: This section provide a situational analysis of the municipal area by utilizing available sources of statistical data, including the 2001 census and the 2007 community survey.

Section C: This section focus on the future development vision, our mission and strategic objectives as well as the linkages with national and international developmental objectives.

Section D: This section highlights the spatial realities of the municipal area

Section E: Discuss sector strategies and sectoral involvement

Section F: This section provides for an implementation plan

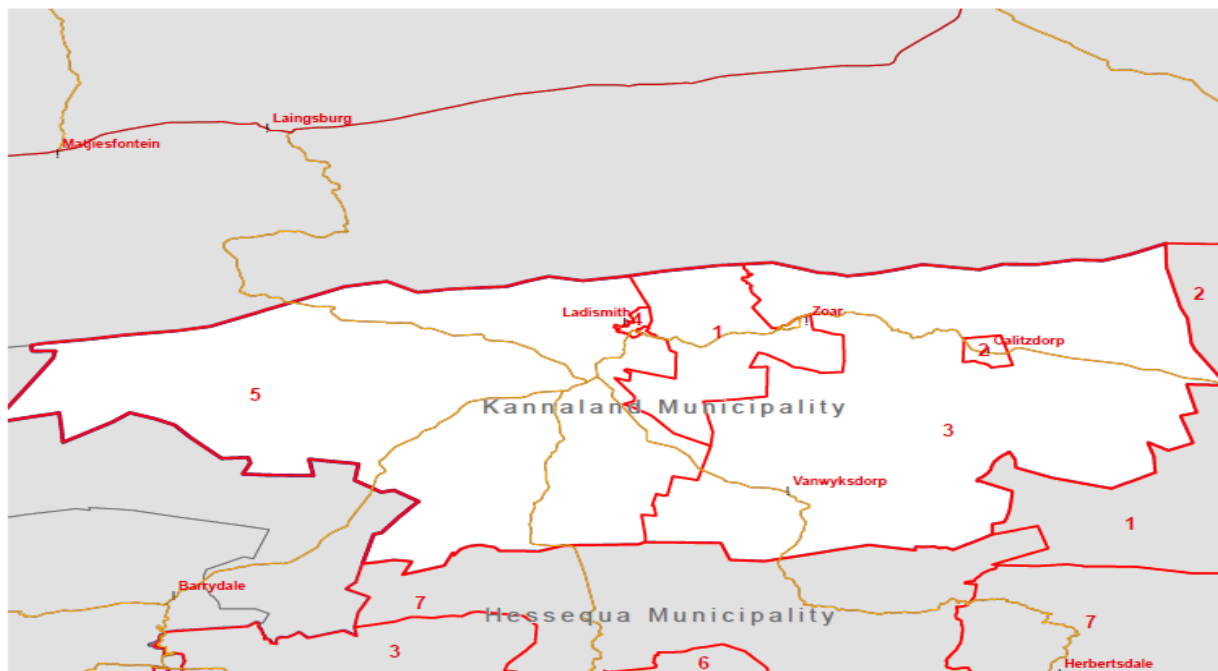
Section G: Highlights the budget and related legislation

Section H: This section provides an overview of the municipality's performance management system

The key strategic aspects that were considered in drafting Kannaland Municipality's 2010/11 IDP include:

- Comments received from COGTA in the assessment of 2009/10 IDP documentation
- Important aspects in terms of legislative requirements that were not addressed during the previous years of the IDP Process
- The consideration, review and inclusion of new information
- Shortcomings and weaknesses identified through internal assessments
- Alignment of the Kannaland IDP to the Eden District Municipality's IDP and other relevant National and Provincial development guidelines and policies
- Alignment of the 2010/11 IDP with the 2010/11 Budget

OVERVIEW OF KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY



The Kannaland Municipality has an area of jurisdiction of approximately 4758 km². As a category B municipality, it shares the Eden District with six other municipalities which include Hessequa, Mossel Bay, George, Oudtshoorn, Knysna and Bitou. The Kannaland Municipal area shares its borders with the Central Karoo District Municipality in the North and Cape Winelands District in the East. Currently the municipality is made up of five wards, which will as proposed be reduced to four in 2011 and see to the needs of inhabitants of areas including Calitzdorp, Ladismith, Van Wyksdorp, Zoar and the surrounding farming communities.

OUR CHALLENGES

By analyzing the provided statistical data and fused to this the identified community priorities, it could be argued that the Kannaland Municipality, like other municipalities nationwide, faced extreme challenges with regards to water and roads infrastructure, housing, Local Economic Development (LED), social facilities and spatial development: Listed from critical to low priority areas, the main challenges that the municipality visions to address include:

- Being the poorest municipality of the Western Cape
- Limited bulk water storage capacity in the municipal area
- Utilizing opportunities posed by Local Economic Development and tourism development
- High levels of unemployment as a result of majority of population being dependant on seasonal income
- HIV/AIDS and TB and its impact on communities
- Securing government grants to attend to mandate of effective service deliver

THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT WE OFFER

The Kannaland Municipality's key features are:

1. Located on Route 62 which creates opportunities for tourist attractions
2. Six wild reserves
3. Stone - Massons

OUR STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. Investing in agriculture through the developing of our farmworkers
2. Utilising available funds and investing in bulk water supply
3. Utilising available funds and investing in housing infrastructure
4. Ensuring sustainable livelihoods through the integrated development of all the assets of the Kannaland Municipality, including human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital, financial capital and political capital.

DEVELOPING OUR 2010/11 DRAFT REVIEWED IDP

Due to limited capacity within the municipality, Kannaland Municipality called upon support from Eden District Municipality in completing the final review of its 2007/12 IDP. This was mainly through the shared services initiative provided by the District Municipality. The following roadmap illustrates the process followed in drafting the Kannaland 2010/11 IDP.

Kannaland Municipality is currently in final review phase (as illustrated in the graph below) of its 2007/12 IDP, thus the 2010/11 phase. From a strategic planning perspective, this process entails analyzing the established and agreed upon by all stakeholders five year period municipal vision and measuring the efficiency, efficiency and impact of programmes and projects on the lives of the entire Kannaland community. The way forward envisages the amendment of this plan and the building upon the principles of the third generation of IDPs.

The 2009/10 IDP was adopted by Council on May 2009. This was followed by review of this plan which commenced in August 2009 as prescribed by national guides, which started off with the adoption of the 2010/2011 IDP/Budget process plan by Council on August 2009. In order to ensure the effective achievement of the identified milestones, this framework process plan outlines the responsibilities, methodology and mechanisms for community participation and speaks to the process plan of the Eden District Municipality.

In terms of the National Department of Provincial and Local Government's document entitled Guide VI: Implementing the IDP, the process to be followed when undertaking an annual IDP Review is as follows:

Preparing for Review

- make institutional arrangements/preparations

Monitor

- track, gather and collate relevant information

Evaluate

- assess the impact and implications of relevant information

Review

- decide on and make relevant changes

Council adoption

- as per process described in MSA Regulations

Prepare and Adopt Annual Budget

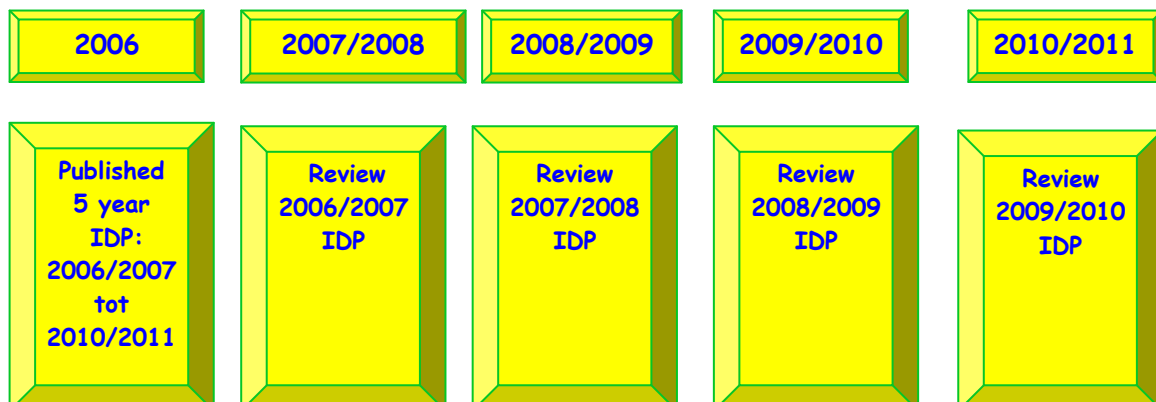
- municipal budget to be informed by revised IDP
- Important factors supporting the annual review of Integrated Development Plans include

- Improved IDP (Strategic planning) and Budget alignment: - Improved Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) and coordination
- Incorporating aspects requested to form part of a municipal IDP according to legislation
- Addressing areas requiring additional information and work
- Incorporating new information and possible changing circumstances including information provided by service providers: and - Incorporating information gathered through IDP implementation and monitoring of municipal performance.

The Kannaland Municipality IDP Review 2010/2011 will demonstrate that each of the important factors as mentioned above have been taken into consideration when reviewing the document. Although not individually highlighted it becomes evident that the document has fulfilled and demonstrated its adherence to these aspects.

Related to this is the underpinned objective of Kannaland Municipality's 2010/11 IDP review process, which is to:

- Re – assure the relevance of the IDP as the Municipality's Strategic Plan;
- Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting; and
- Promote the municipal area and ensure that provincial and national governance departments take cognizance of the existence of Kannaland as the poorest municipality within the Western Cape.



This IDP was furthermore also the product of intensive community participation to allow communities to set the development direction to Council. Workshops were planned, co – ordinate and conducted in the five wards as indicated in the table below.

The outcomes of these participation sessions were noted and documented for further prioritization and strategizing with the Municipal Council, Departments, Sector Departments, Business, NGO's and all the relevant parties involved in visioning the future of the Kannaland community.

First session

Ward	Venue	Date	Time
3	Van Wyksdorp, School Hall	11 February 2010	19h00
1	Zoar, Maxi's	15 February 2010	19h00
2	Bergsig, Community Hall, Calitzdorp	16 February 2010	19h00
4	Ladismith Community Hall	18 February 2010	19h00
5	Nissenville Community Hall	22 February 2010	19h00

Second session

Ward	Venue	Date	Time
3	Van Wyksdorp, School Hall	10 May 2010	19h30
1	Zoar, Maxi's	03\18 May 2010	14h00
2	Bergsig, Community Hall, Calitzdorp	05 May 2010	19h00
4	Ladismith Community Hall	12 May 2010	19h00
5	Nissenville Community Hall	13 May 2010	19h00

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 POPULATION

Individuals

1995	2001	2007	2001-2007 change	1995 - 2001 change
21282	23897	24715	12.30%	3.40%

Households

1995	2001	2007	2001- 2007 change	1995 - 2001 change
4930	5934	6420	20.40%	8.20%

1.2 EDUCATION

2001

No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Grade 12	Higher
1660	4378	1634	3827	1684	771

2007

No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Grade 12	Higher
1837	7688	1632	6793	1818	1213

1.3 CRIME

Crime Category	Ladismith April 2006 to March 2007	Calitzdorp April 2006 to March 2007	Ladismith April 2007 to March 2008	Calitzdorp April 2007 to March 2008	Ladismith April 2008 to March 2009	Calitzdorp April 2008 to March 2009
Murder	7	5	12	6	9	2
Attempted murder	0	1	0	4	1	0
Rape	24	14	16	9	39	11
Indecent assault	6	6	8	5		0
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	147	99	119	89	123	71
Common assault	172	125	152	135	167	83
Common robbery	3	1	5	1	7	0

Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2	1	3	0	0	0
General aggravated robbery (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	2	1	3	0	0	0
Carjacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck hijacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at residential premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at business premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery of cash in transit (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank robbery (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2	0	2	0	0	1
Malicious damage to property	64	39	76	42	52	37
Burglary at residential premises	86	58	71	68 + 6 Att	84	54 + 1 Att
Burglary at business premises	26	30	24	33 + 5 Att	27	31 + 1 Att
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6	1	2	0	8	1 Att
Theft out of or motor vehicle	15	11	16	5 + 2 Att	15	7 + 3 Att
Stock-theft	16	3	14	13	13	15
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4	2	7	0	7	0
Drug-related crime	197	85	215	74	200	106
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	35	12	39	12	45	25
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	117	61	115	62	140	84
Commercial crime	8	0	8	0	7	1
Shoplifting	19	2	10	3	13	6
Culpable homicide	6	4	6	5	7	2
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction	1	0	0	0	0	0
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	5	1	4	0	5	0
Public violence	0	0	0	0	1	0
Crimen injuria	6	24	6	27	8	9

1.4 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Agriculture followed by manufacturing still remains the main driving forces in the local economy and opportunities exist to broaden this sectors contribution through joint programs with national \provincial sector departments. It is also important to note that in contrast with national trends the unemployment figures for Kannaland has dropped from 1015 to 886 from 2001 to 2007. There remains

some challenges with backlogs in the bucket eradication system and access to clean drinking water in line with the millennium development goals

1.4.1 ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTORS

Agriculture	26.80%
Mining	0.00%
Manufacturing	20.40%
Construction	6.20%
Electricity and water	4.70%
Wholesale, retail and trade	9.40%
Transport and communication	3.00%
Finance and Business	11.00%
Community Services	18.40%

1.4.2 EMPLOYMENT

2001

Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active
6312	1015	7296

2007

Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active
7833	886	5667

2001 by sector

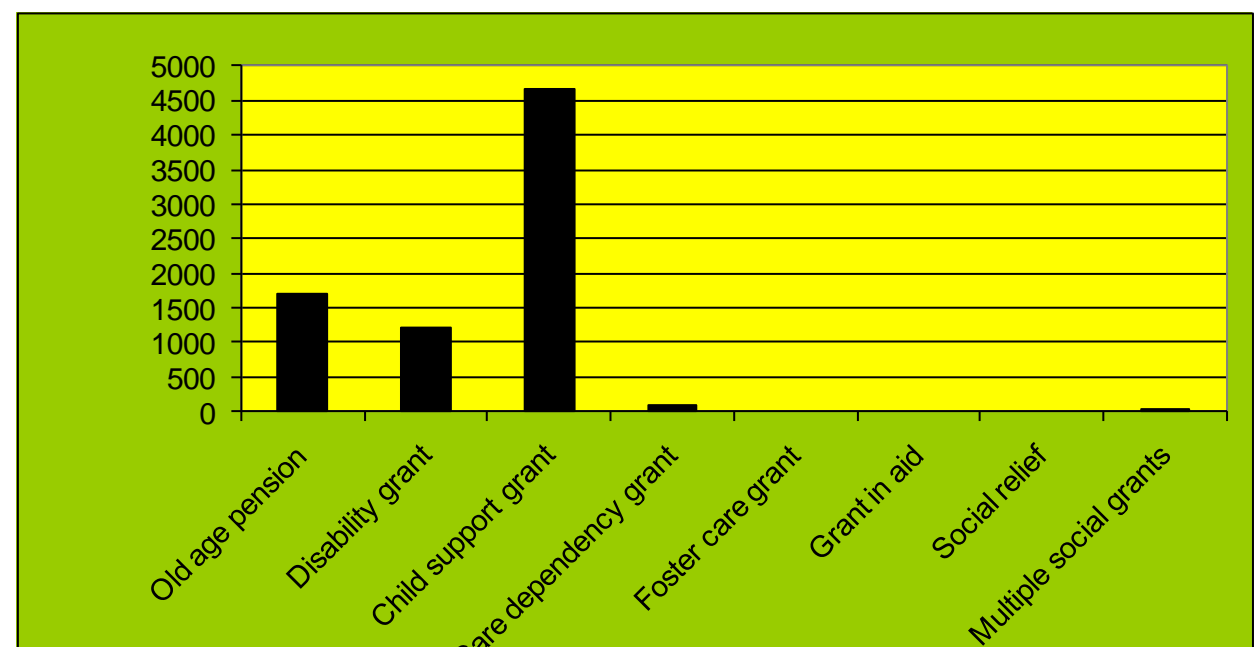
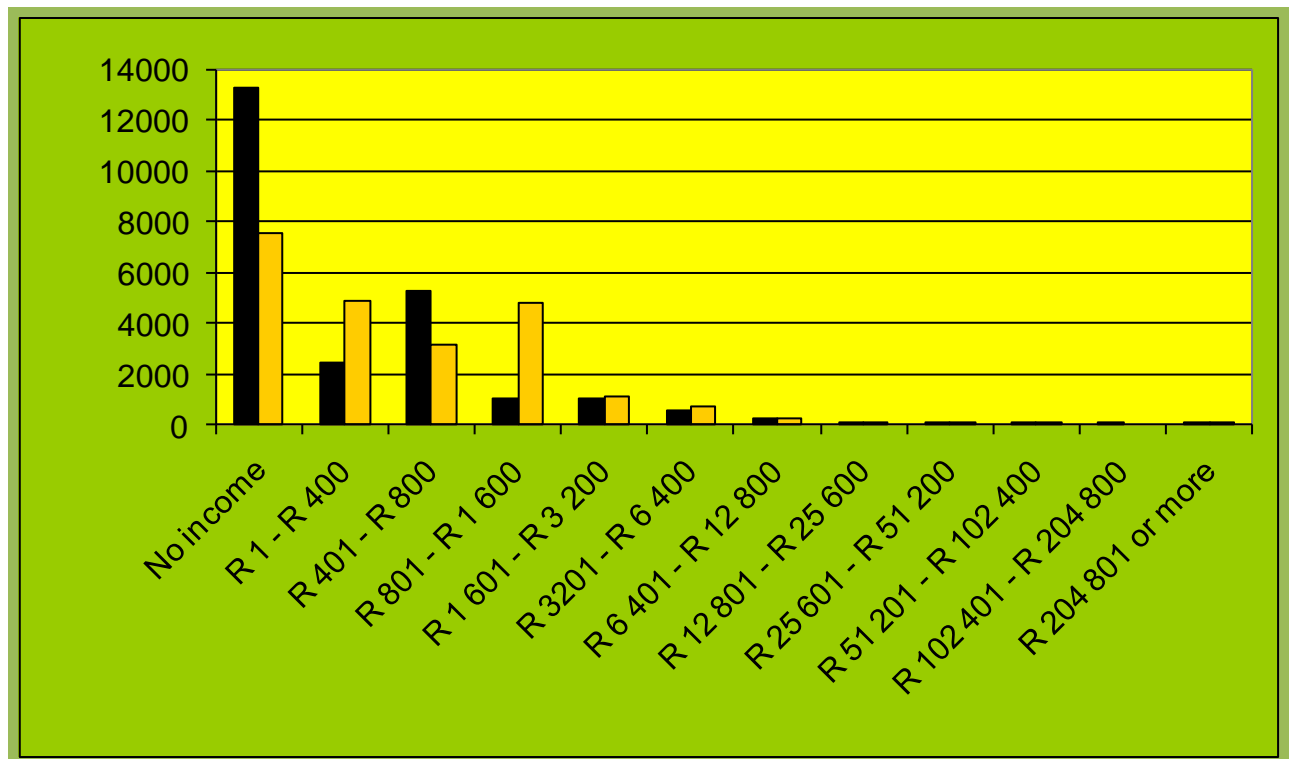
Agriculture and hunting	3429
Mining and quarrying	0
Manufacturing	458
Electricity, gas and water supply	32
Construction	192
Wholesale and retail trade	526
Transport, storage and communication	65
Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	146
Community, social and personal services	1238
Other and not adequately defined	0
Unspecified	17530
Not applicable/Institutions	0

2007 by sector

Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1513
Mining and quarrying	25
Manufacturing	1065
Electricity, gas and water supply	51
Construction	603
Wholesale and retail trade	686
Transport, storage and communication	82
Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	376

Community, social and personal services	825
Other and not adequately defined	417
Unspecified	2190
Not applicable/Institutions	6947

1.5 LEVEL OF INCOME



1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

1.6.1 WATER

2001

Piped water inside the dwelling	4149
Piped water inside the yard	1054
Piped water from access point outside the yard	345
Borehole	489
Spring	153
Dam/pool	-
River/stream	-
Water vendor	-
Rain water tank	119
Other	48

2007

Backlog

Water

Oct 2001 No Infra HH	No Infra HH - April 2009	% Backlog
299	0	0

1.7 SANITATION

2007

Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	4624
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	29
Dry toilet facility	234
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	843
Pit toilet without ventilation	234
Chemical toilet	-
Bucket toilet system	94
None	284

BACKLOG

Sanitation Below RDP HH - April 1994	Sanitation Below RDP HH - Oct 2001	Sanitation Below RDP HH - April 2008	Sanitation Below RDP HH - April 2009	% Backlog
2,031	1,784	894	803	10.8

1.8 ENERGY FOR COOKING

2001

2007

Electricity	3837
Gas	283
Paraffin	122

Wood	1873
Coal	3
Animal dung	7
Solar	7
Other	16

1.8.1 ENERGY FOR HEATING

2001

Electricity	3084
Gas	95
Paraffin	48
Wood	2494
Coal	71
Animal dung	4
Solar	6
Other	346

1.8.2 ENERGY FOR LIGHTNING

2001

Electricity	5003
Gas	11
Paraffin	23

Electricity	4992
Gas	321
Paraffin	31
Wood	994
Coal	7
Animal dung	-
Solar	-
Other	-

2007

Electricity	4591
Gas	63
Paraffin	39
Wood	1471
Coal	7
Animal dung	-
Solar	-
Other	173

Candles	1049
Solar	51
Other	13

Electricity	5837
Gas	-
Paraffin	19
Candles	483
Solar	-
Other	5

1.8.3 HOUSING

House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	5655
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	17
Flat in block of flats	24
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	297
House/flat/room in back yard	118
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	234
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	-
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property	-
Caravan or tent	-
Private ship/boat	-
Workers hostel(room)	-
Other	-

Census 2001 indicated the total population of Kannaland Municipality was estimated at approximately 23 897 and the total number of households approximately 5934 households at the time. In contrast with this, the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) 2007 Community Survey provides that the Kannaland municipality is the host of approximately 24715 people and 6,420 households.

This represents an increase of approximately 12, 30 % in the total number of individuals and 20, 40 % in the total number of households residing within the

Kannaland Municipal area for the period 2001 to 2007. This represents a population density is 5.19 km² and household density of approximately 1.34 km². The population is furthermore spread unevenly with wards 2 and 5 having the highest population.

According to the 2008 Stats SA community survey that 7,4% of the population has no schooling at all, 31,1 have had some primary schooling, 6,8% have completed only primary school, 27,48% have had some high school education. Overall, 35% of the individuals are in possession a grade 12 certificate. By analyzing the above mentioned it is found that basic education is still a must in the Kannaland municipal area.

There is also a need for skills training and facilities to do this whereas the municipality experienced an unemployment level of 4, 24 % in the year 2001, the 2007 percentage provide for 3, 58.

Even though this provides for a decrease in the unemployment level, the part of the community that is dependant on seasonal work and economically active should not be isolated. Adding to this is also a total number of individuals that receive no income and % of the population that depend on some form of government grant to sustain a healthy living.

Apart from common assault, drug related crime within the Kannaland municipal area remains relatively stable. One reason for this could be ascribed to the level of income and that the majority of the population depends on government grants.

From an IDP perspective the following should be regarded as crucial by Council:

1. Ensure political and administrative buy – in

2. Utilising the IDP as the principle planning mechanism
3. Employing an IDP champion with the ability to interact and attract investment
4. Ensure thorough project planning is inclusive to the IDP
5. A ward based planning perspective is adopted
6. Ensure that the IDP is linked to the budget and Performance Management System
7. Thorough community upliftment, Local Economic Development, HIV/AIDS, gender equality, youth development and environmental and infrastructure planning is included in the IDP

1.9 HOUSING

Although the provisioning of housing is not stipulated as a municipal function in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), Kannaland like municipalities all over South Africa still act as the humble agent in the delivery of houses to the poorest of the poor. Currently, the municipality is combating a housing shortage of approximately 1532.

This backlog per area is as follows:

Calitzdorp	753 units
Ladismith	439 units
Van Wyksdorp	90 units
Zoar	250 units

Thus total represent approximately 7% of the total population of Kannaland Municipality is awaiting the access to their houses.

In general three major concerns impacts the timely provision of houses within the Kannaland Municipal area.

These include, firstly, the long process of getting housing development initiatives approved by the Department of Local Government and Housing, lack of funding available and the non – alignment of municipal and government budgetary processes and thirdly, the shortage of internal municipal capacity to manage housing projects.

1.10 HEALTH

HIV/AIDS and TB could be regarded to as the basic causes of the communities dying throughout South Africa. It is estimated that between the years 2000 to 2010 approximately seven million South Africans will die from HIV/AIDS related diseases.

Currently, the municipality is challenged with an infection rate of approximately 657 in comparison with the 279 infection rate as provided by the 2001 census.

The reason for this could be argued to be the inability of communities to use their limited income to sustain a health lifestyle and secondly the high illiteracy rate as experienced within the municipal area.

HIV/AIDS should, thus, also be seen as one of the key issues to be addressed by this IDP. The number of HIV/AIDS deaths also increased with 18 people from 10 in 2001 to 28 in the year 2007. Important also to note is that these are only reported cases, we however, cannot ignore cases that were not reported.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on the Kannaland economy is as follows:

1. The agricultural sector will suffer most as it relies heavily on the availability of masculine workforce
2. The economy of Kannaland in particular and the Eden District will be negatively affected as income will be lost due to absenteeism caused by ill health and the necessary training of new incumbents
3. The increase in the number of orphans and projects, poverty will eventually force the government to spend more on social activities rather than on capital infrastructure, which propels economic development

The municipal area is served by one provincial hospital, which is situated in the centre of town and apart from the Van Wyksdorp area, all the other areas within the Kannaland Municipality's boundaries has access a build clinic structure which is operating on a daily basis.

1.11 FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

It is true to argue that a municipality cannot function without an IDP to direct planning on the one hand and a budget to ensure the implementation of initiatives as was identified in a municipal IDP.

The generating of and effective utilization of finances in such a manner to ensure long term viability and sustainability becomes thus a crucial aspect of municipal service delivery.

The financial challenges that the Kannaland Municipality is currently faced with include inter alia:

1. Establishing affordable tariffs that benefit both the municipality and indigenous population of Kannaland
2. Increasing numbers of debtors due to the inability of households to pay for municipal services
3. Improving the municipalities cash flow system
4. Identifying alternative means of attracting additional funding for community development

CONCLUSION

This chapter provided an overview of the Kannaland Municipal area. Added to the situational analysis, is the following issues which could have an immense effect on the future development and existence of the Kannaland community:

1. Lack of economic activity
2. Lack of entrepreneurial development opportunities
3. HIV/AIDS
4. Poverty

5. Water supply
6. Accessing support from government departments

1.11.1 POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following key bodies played an important role in developing the 2010/11 review of the 2007/12 IDP:

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- As the ultimate political decision making body, the Council has been involved in all the IDP phases
- Considered and adopted the process plan
- Appointed the Steering Committee
- Considered and approved the IDP
- Provided human and capital resources
- Councilors participated in the interaction with their constituencies

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

- Managed and coordinated the entire IDP process
- Ensured that all role players are involved

DEPARTMENTAL HEADS

- Responsible for the implementation of the IDP projects as they appear in the IDP
- Provided relevant technical, sectoral and financial information for analysis in determining priority issues
- Contributed to the prioritisation of projects
- Provided departmental operational and capital budgetary information

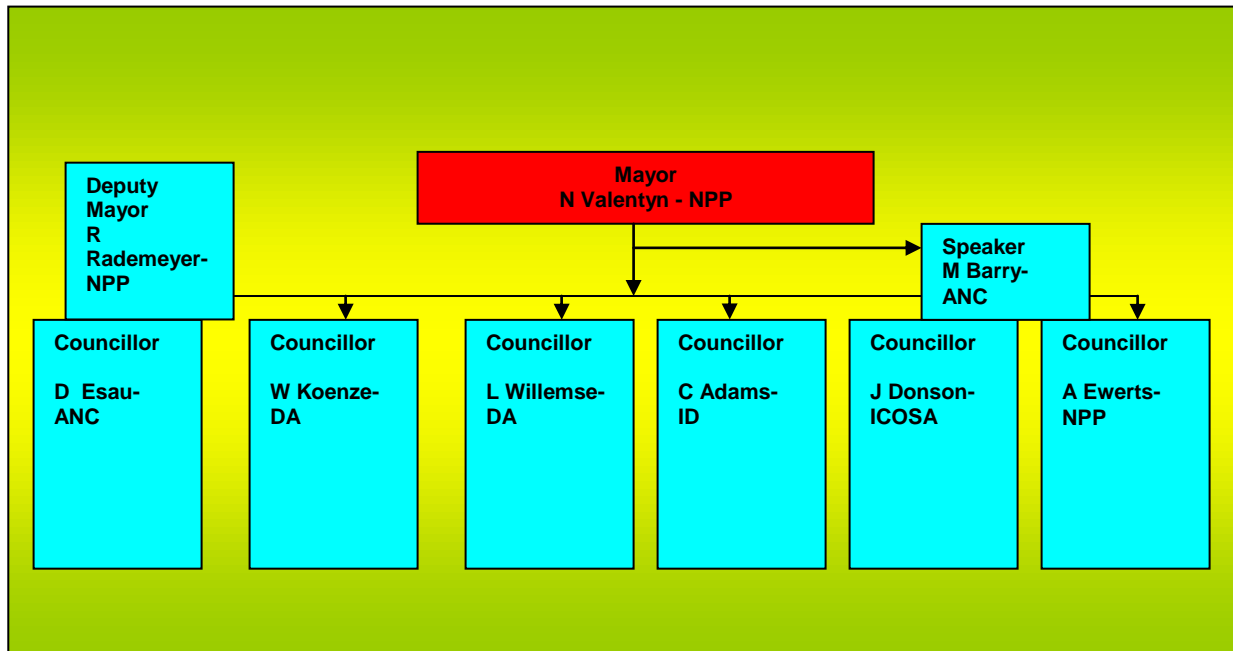
- Prepared project proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes
- Formed part of the Steering Committee, and the rep forum

EDEN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY/CONSULTANTS

Co – ordinated and facilitated public participation engagements

Provided methodological guidance to the process

Documentation of planning activities outcomes





Municipal Manager

Director: Finance



Expenditure

Income

Budget
Office

**Director: Corporate
Services**



Human
Resources

Community
Services

**Director: Technical
Services**



Electrical
Services

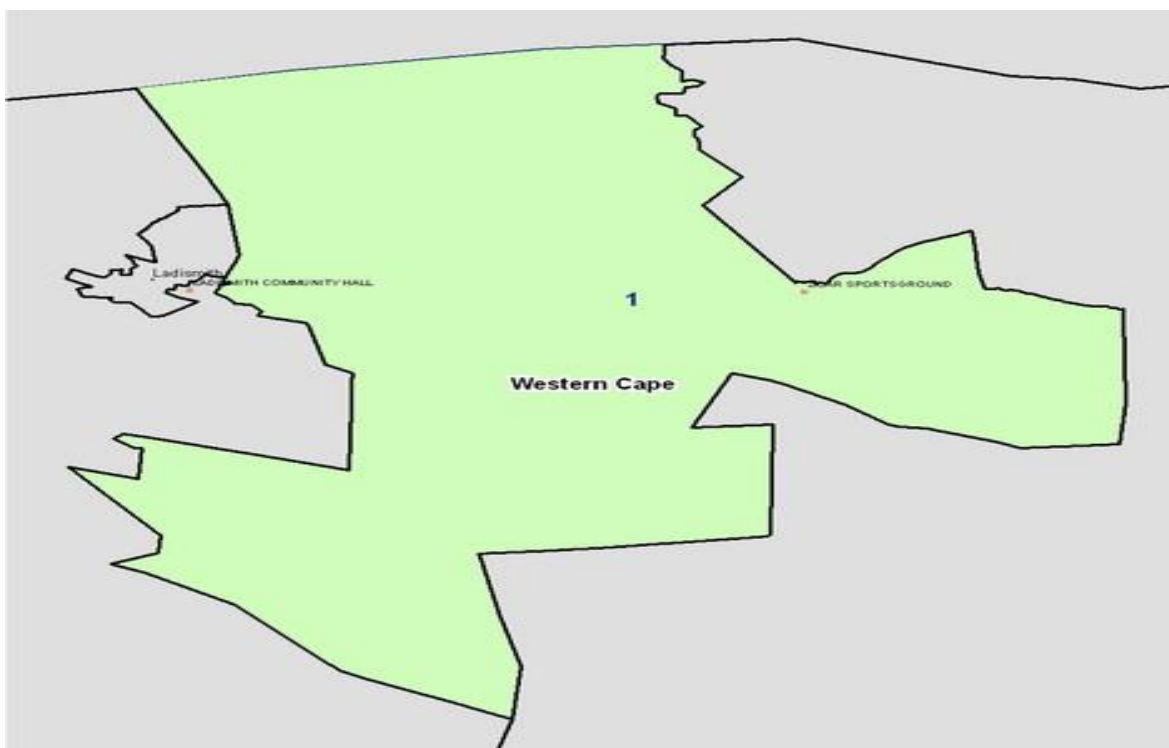
Cleansing
Services

Building
control
Services

Technical
Services

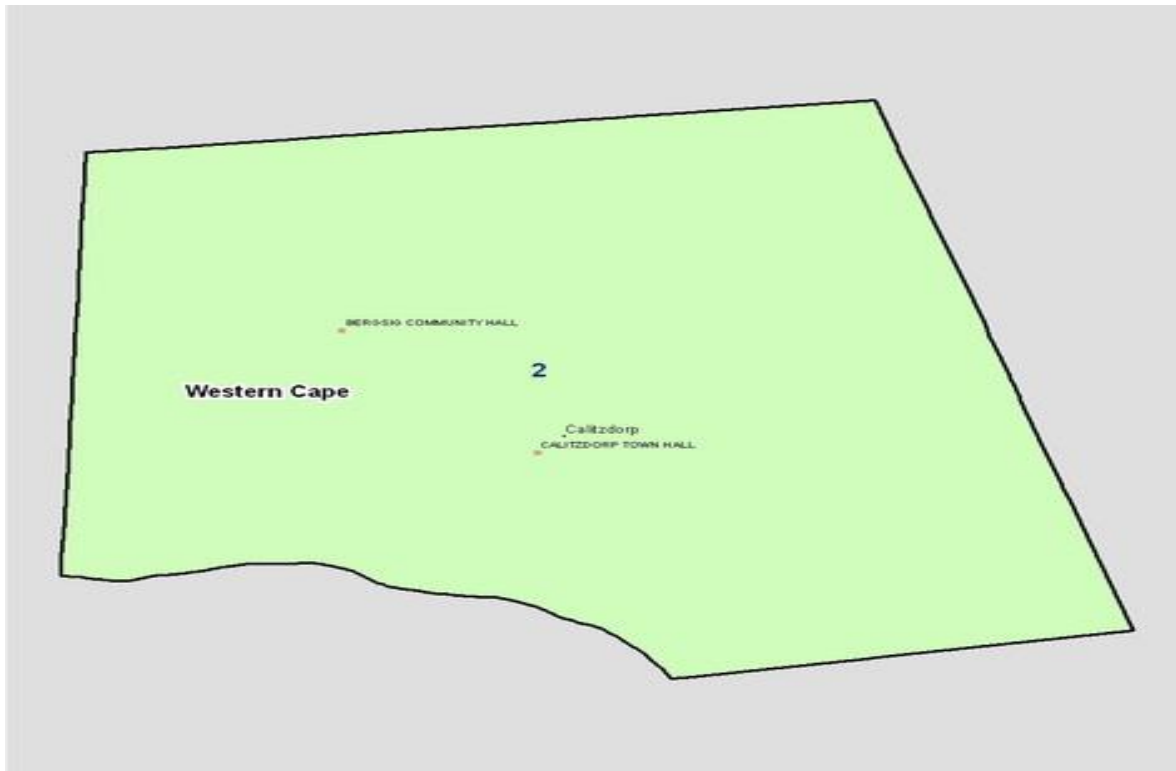
COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

ZOAR

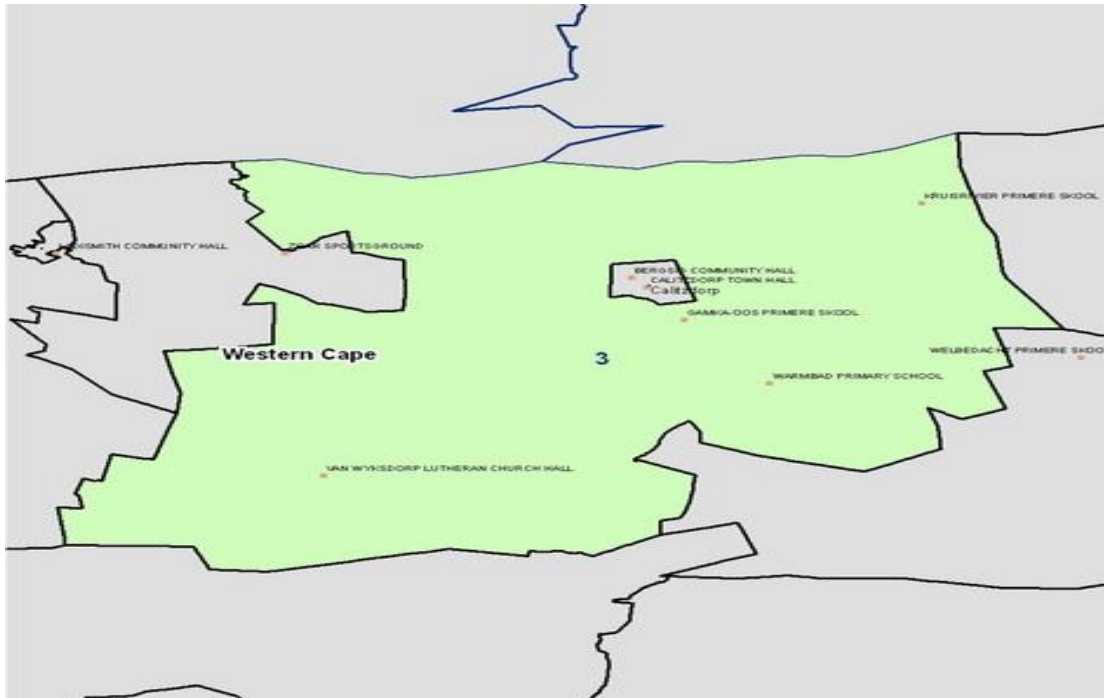


WARD	WARD COUNCILLOR	DESCRIPTION OF NEEDS	COMMENTS: DIRECTORATE
1	M Barry	Water supply Housing Erosion Life stock by – laws Upgrade of roads Street lights Multipurpose centre Green energy	

CALITZDORP

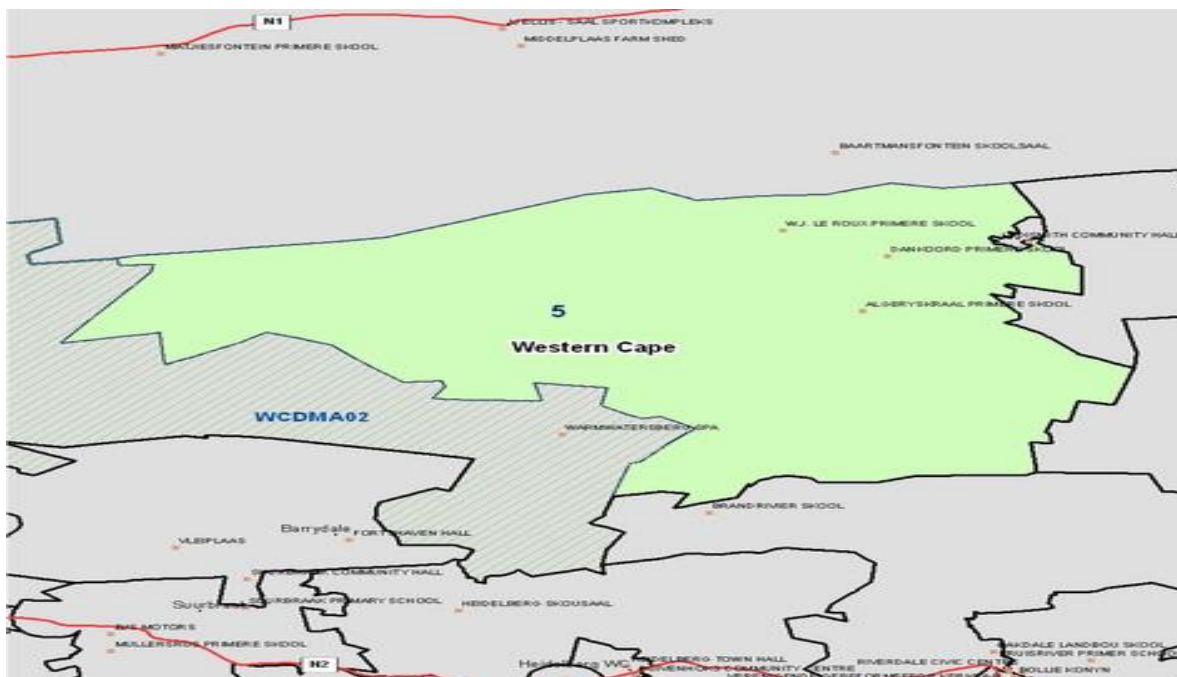


WARD	WARD COUNCILLOR	DESCRIPTION OF NEED	COMMENTS: DIRECTORATE
2	N Valentyn	Housing Skills development Roads Water Electricity Multipurpose centre Cemetery Green energy Job creation Youth development Sewerage	



WARD	WARD COUNCILLOR	DESCRIPTION OF NEED	COMMENTS: DIRECTORATE
3	D Esau	Water supply Housing Eradication of pit latrines Septic tank toilet Erosion Clinic facility R329 gravel road Electricity	

WARD	WARD COUNCILLOR	DESCRIPTION OF NEED	COMMENTS: DIRECTORATE
4	WC Koenze	Water supply Sewerage upgrade Infrastructure Green energy	



WARD	WARD COUNCILLOR	DESCRIPTION OF NEED	COMMENTS: DIRECTORATE
5	J Donson	Youth Development LED	

KANNALAND SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Support from the Eden District Municipality via shared services</p> <p>Situated relatively close to major towns in the district</p> <p>3 Wild reserves</p>	<p>Weak tax base</p> <p>Little or no foreign investment</p> <p>Internal Municipal capacity</p> <p>Roads infrastructure</p> <p>High level of illiteracy</p> <p>Urban edge</p> <p>Poverty</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Develop as the agriculture hub of the district</p> <p>To promote agricultural development participation</p> <p>Tourism development along R62</p> <p>George airport and Mossel Bay harbour for exporting</p> <p>Attract foreign investment</p>	<p>Political instability/political infighting</p> <p>Secured funding from government</p> <p>Climate change</p> <p>Sick and dying population as a result of HIV/AIDS and TB</p>

SECTION C: STRATEGIC THRUSTS

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) was adopted in September 2000 at the Millennium Summit by the World Bank, United Nations and leaders of 189 countries world wide to provide for the reducing of poverty and at the same time improving the lives of citizens.

By using 1990 as the benchmark certain targets have been set for each goal. Most of these should be reached by the year 2015.

The following table illustrates the link between Kannaland Municipality's programmes and the MDG's

Millennium Development Goals	Kannaland Development Objective
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Human Development
Achieve universal primary education	Human Development
Promote gender equality and empower women	Human Development
Reduce child mortality	Human Development
Improve maternal health	Human Development
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Human Development
Ensure environmental sustainability	Human Development
Develop a global partnership for development	Human Development

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVE

The National Strategic Plan for Local Government 2006-2011 identifies 5 Key Performance Areas (KPA's) on which Local Government must deliver?

The 5 National KPA's are:

- Basic Services and Infrastructure (KPA 1)
- Local Economic Development (KPA 2)
- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development (KPA 3)
- Financial Viability (KPA 4)
- Good Governance and Community Participation (KPA 5).

On 20 October 2009 municipalities from all over South Africa gathered in Khayalitsha in Cape Town to analyze the current status of Local Governance in the country.

Provincial Strategic Framework for 2010-2014

The newly adopted Provincial Strategic Framework for the Western Cape is the main document setting out the Province's growth and development agenda over the next five years and thus is the point of reference for the interface with national policy priorities.

The new 10-point Provincial Strategic Framework for 2010 - 2014 will guide departmental plans and budget choices over the next five years

1. Maximizing inclusive economic and Employment growth
2. Improving school education outcomes;
3. Increasing access to efficient and safe transport;
4. Maximizing health outcomes;
5. Reducing crime

6. Optimizing human settlement integration;
7. Maximizing sustainable resource management
And use;
8. Increasing social cohesion;
9. Alleviating poverty
10. Clean, value driven and responsive government

*** *Western Cape Strategic Framework***

2010-2014

KANNALAND DEVELOPMENT VISION

“TO BE THE PLACE OF CHOICE”

KANNALAND DEVELOPMENT MISSION

- Encouraging self-reliance.
- Ensuring co-ordination and collaboration of various stakeholders in the delivering of development in an integrated and sustainable manner.
- Promoting a healthy and vibrant community with high moral standards.
- Unlocking the development potential of the area, particularly tourism and indigenous knowledge and mobilising investment because of uniqueness.
- Ensuring that everyone will be active in the economy and utilise technology to our advantage.
- Attracting and keeping highly skilled workforce and ensuring that literacy and numeracy levels are above average.
- Enabling all communities to have access to basic services and land.
- Ensuring a safe, healthy and secure environment.
- Caring for our vulnerable communities.
- Promoting gender equity and developing our youth as our future asset and
- Being a government accountable to its community

In order to achieve its vision, the Kannaland Municipality commits itself to:

1. Honesty
2. Integrity
3. Accountability for actions
4. Openness and transparency
5. Promoting a high level of community satisfaction

The three main driving forces for development within Kannaland municipality include Human Development, Economic Development and Sustainable Service Delivery.

KANNALAND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The Kannaland Municipality identified and aligns its development strategies into the following clusters:

CLUSTER	PRIORITY
Economic Development	Agriculture, SMME, Art & Craft, Tourism, LED Strategy
Human Development	Education, Skills & Information Support, Social Development, Health & HIV Aids
Sustainable Service Delivery	Institutional, Municipal services at Affordable Rates, Effective Use of Resources
Infrastructural and Financial Sustainability and Viability	Finance, Performance Management, Integrated Development Planning, Communication

The link between Kannaland municipality's strategic objectives and those of the Eden District Municipality and provincial and National Government is as follows

National	Provincial	Eden District	Kannaland
Transformation and Institutional Development	Build effective governance institutions	Governance and Institutional Development	Governance and Institutional Development
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Stimulate efficient and effective infrastructure	Infrastructure, Public Works and Transport	Infrastructure, Public Works and Transport
Local Economic Development	Grow and share the economy	Economic and Tourism Development	Economic and Tourism Development
Financial Viability		Finance and Resource Mobilization	Finance and Resource Mobilization
Good Governance	Ensure effective governance and institutional	Community, Social and Human Capital Development	Community, Social and Human Capital Development
	Foster greater spatial integration	Environmental Management and Spatial Development Planning	Environmental Management and Spatial Development Planning

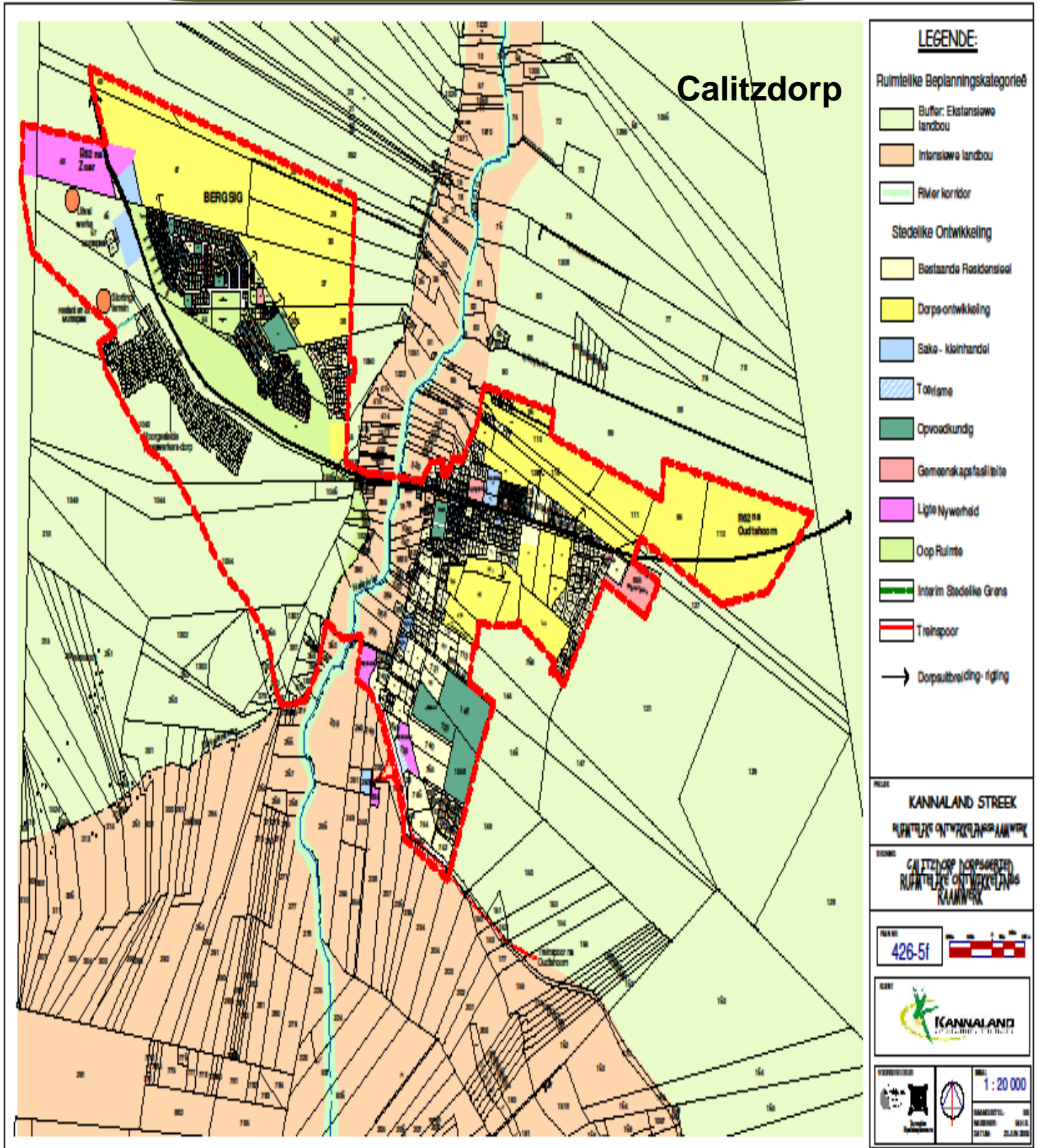
2010/11 INTERVENTIONS

CLUSTER	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	WARD TARGETTED	RISKS
Human Development	Human Resources Support Functions	Management of Skills Development Plan	ALL	
		Management of Employment Equity Plan	ALL	
		Conversion to Payday leave system	ALL	
		Updating of personnel record system	ALL	
		Implementation of new organizational structure	ALL	
		General operation functions	ALL	
		CDW management	ALL	
	IDP	Public Participation of IDP	ALL	
		Funding of projects within IDP	ALL	
		Approval of IDP	ALL	
Local Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Local Economic Development Management	ALL	
	Tourism	Promotion of local tourism	ALL	

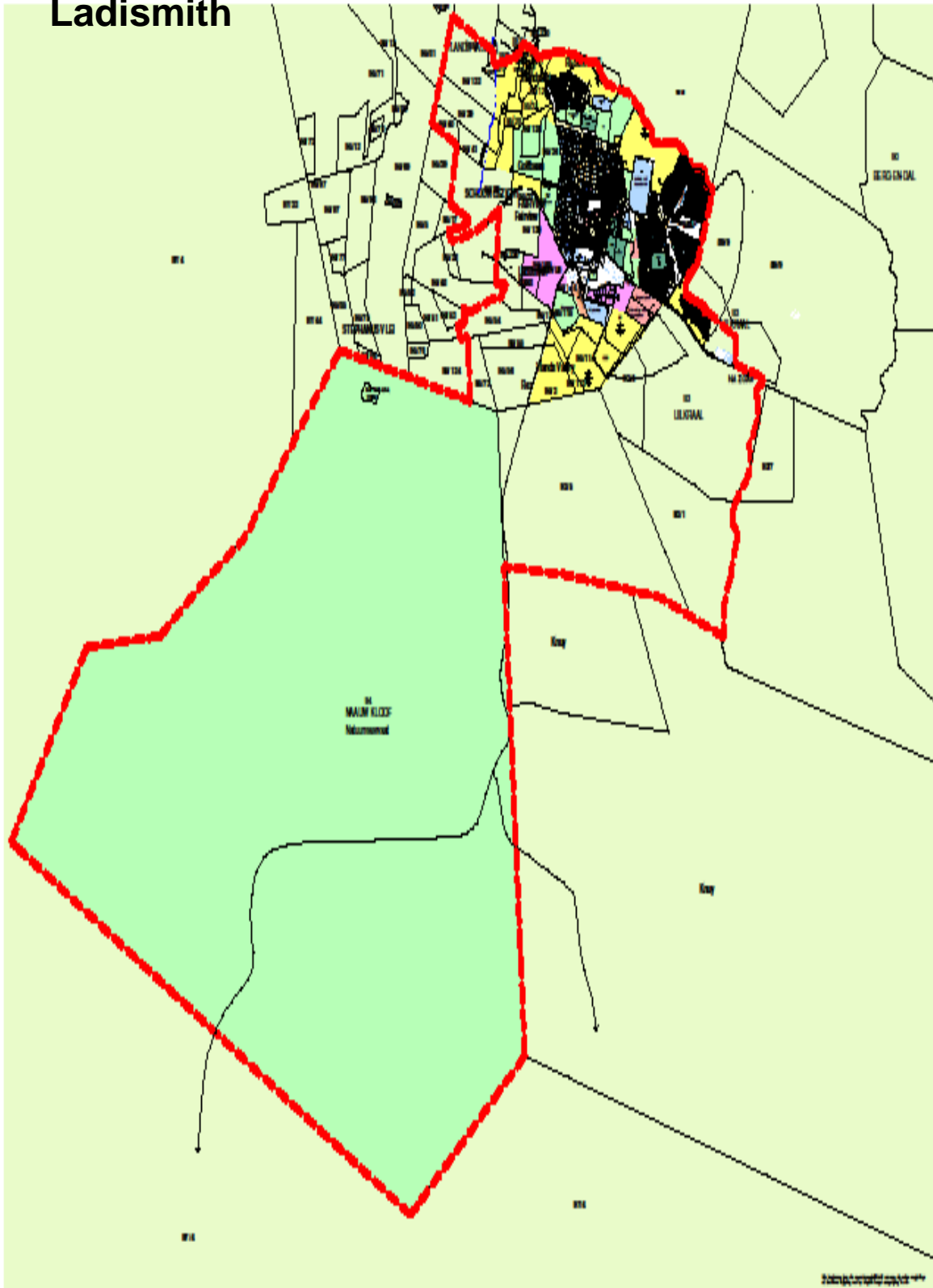
CLUSTER	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	WARD TARGETTED	RISKS
Infrastructural and Financial Sustainability	Provision of water services	Uninterrupted water services	ALL	
		Ensure water quality	ALL	
		Reduce water losses	ALL	
		Drought relief	ALL	
		Assurance of water supply project including study on options for development of resources and estimates of loses.	ALL	
		Repair of Le Grange Dam	ALL	
		Bulk water and sanitation for farm worker houses in Calitzdorp	ALL	
		Rehabilitation of Zoar water reticulation	ALL	
		Extension of Ladismith waste water treatment works	ALL	
		Upgrade Booster pump station at Zoar	ALL	
	Roads construction and maintenance	Normal maintenance of pavements, tarred and gravel roads	ALL	
		Upgrading of roads and storm water Nissenville	ALL	
		Proper maintenance and erection of road signs and km markers	ALL	
		Ladismith/Nissenville sidewalks project	ALL	
		Bergsig road will start in 2008/9	ALL	

Infrastructural and Financial Sustainability	Rendering of Waste Removal services	Management of Ladismith land fill site.	ALL	
		Rehabilitation of old land fill sites (Calitzdorp, Zoar, Van Wyksdorp)	ALL	
		Removal of domestic waste in all residential areas and business premises once a week	ALL	
	Effective and efficient management of funding for infrastructure	Management of Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	ALL	
	Rendering of Sanitation Services	Operating purification works in accordance with permit conditions	ALL	
		Maintenance of sanitation networks	ALL	
	Electrical Services	Maintenance of electrical systems	ALL	
		Electrical meter management	ALL	
	Departmental Management	Liaison with Leadership	ALL	
		Support to Council	ALL	
			ALL	
		Ensure proper procurement practices	ALL	
		Budgeting	ALL	
		Annual Report	ALL	
		Development of human resources	ALL	
		Internal capacity building	ALL	
		Establishment of Consumer Service	ALL	
		Construction of new municipal offices	ALL	

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK OF KANNALAND



Ladismith



LEGENDE:

Ruimtelike Bepalingskategorieë

- Kern area: Bewaring 1
- Buffer: Ekstensiewe landbou

Stedelike Ontwikkeling

- Bestaande Residensieel
- Dorps-ontwikkeling
- Sake - kleinhandel
- Toerisme
- Informele Handel
- Opvoedkundig
- Gemeenskapsfasiliteite
- Ligte Nywerheid
- Oop Ruimte
- Privaat Oop Ruimte
- Taksistaanplek
- Spoorlyn
- Interim Stedelike Grans
- Self areas
- Maandlike sensitiwe plantegroei

PROJEK: **KANNALAND STREEK**
RUIMTELIKE ONTWIKKELINGSRAAMWERK

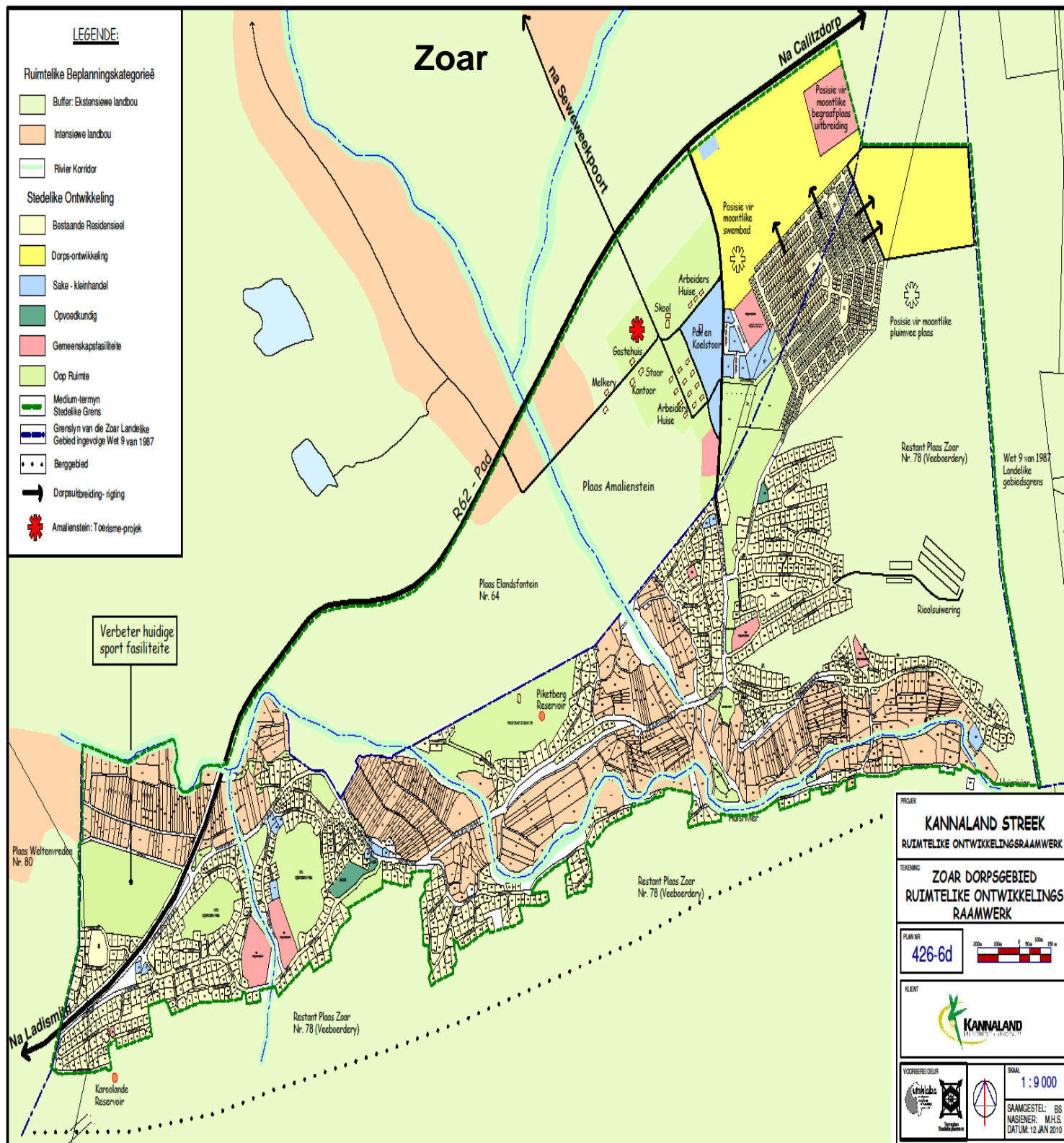
DOEL: **LADISMITH DORPSGEIED**
RUIMTELIKE ONTWIKKELINGSRAAMWERK

PROJEK: **426-4f-3**



KLIENT: **Kannaland**

SKALA: **1 : 50 000**
DANSKSTEL: MYS
WASINGER: MYS
DATUM: 20 JAN 2008



PHASES

The spatial development framework plan was completed in 2006 and consist of 2 phases Phase 1 deals primarily with the challenges , phase 2 deals with the proposals for future spatial planning

There are a number of National and Provincial policies that shout underpin the approach to the Kannaland Spatial Development Framework Plan with the next review these policies include:

- a. Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative - South Africa (2004)
- b. Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2009)
- c. The Micro Economic Development Strategy for the Western Cape (2006)
- d. PGDS: iKapa Elihlumayo (2007) 2010 Western Cape Development Framework
- e. Breaking New Ground Integrated and Sustainable Human Settlements (2004)
- f. National Spatial Development Perspective (2006)

Critical challenges experienced with spatial planning and development

The following challenges presently face the Kannaland Municipality and needs policy to guide the strategic addressing of the challenge, namely:

1. Valuable Rural Activities and Resources
2. Rural Development in High Risk Areas
3. Development in Rural and Agricultural areas
4. Location of Housing Projects for Rural people
5. The Conservation of Biodiversity and the Removal of alien vegetation
6. Location of Small Scale Farming Opportunities
7. Cemeteries
8. Development of future water sources
9. Urban Footprint of Settlements.

POTENTIAL AREAS

Area 1: Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices.

Agriculture plays an important role in the Kannaland municipality – it provides employment and will continue to do so, contributes to the GDP, provides a 'bread basket' in close proximity to major settlements (food security) and is the base for tourism activities. Protecting and promoting the agricultural economy is therefore a priority for the district.

Area 2: Conservation of Natural Resources and Assets.

The Natural environment is a source of wealth and provides a range of services that support human livelihoods and the quality of life. It is therefore important to conserve the natural resources and assets of Kannaland.

Area 3: Sustainable Resource Management.

Sustainable resource management goes right to the heart of sustainable development as defined in the Brundt and Commission: Our Common Future (1987), which defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This is potentially one of the greatest challenges that the municipality face

Area 4: Adapting to Climate Change.

Due to climate change it is expected that certain areas will become more prone to drought, while others will facing increasingly frequent and severe storms (as has already been evident in the last few years). It is therefore crucial to develop a water master plan as well as plan for severe weather conditions as it is commonly acceptable that severe weather patterns will affect rural communities

SECTOR PLANS AND SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

HIV/AIDS

To be developed 2011/12

GENDER

To be developed 2011/12

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Kannaland Local Municipality played a considerable role in the Eden District economy between 1996 and 2004. In 2004, the municipal area contributed 3, 0 per cent or a mere R0, 256 billion of R8, 7 billion of the proportion of total GDPR in Eden.

The largest contributors to Kannaland`s GDPR in 2004 were:

- Agriculture (29%);
- Manufacturing (19%);
- General Government services (14%); and
- Finance and Business services (11%)

Agriculture is the largest contributor to the Kannaland Municipality`s economy, accounting for about 30 per cent of economic activity. This is then followed by manufacturing and tourism.

Through its LED strategy, the Municipality recognizes that people, business and governments at local levels are best able to restructure economic situations that will stimulate growth that is required to create jobs and thereby reduce poverty.

Skills development must be addressed as a priority and was highlighted in the public participation processes

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster management is currently provided by the Eden DM

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

A study conducted by Kwezi V3 provided the following regarding solid waste in the Kannaland Municipal area.

- The Municipality does not have fixed guidelines establishing the replacement rate of equipment - with the average age of waste management equipment being 14 years. Equipment should be replaced more frequently
- The Ladismith landfill site is poorly operated and in lack of proper landfill operating equipment
- No official waste minimization strategies are conducted within the municipal area and should be established
- Van Wyksdorp is in need of a new landfill site and the existing site should be permitted for closure
- The Calitzdorp landfill site should be permitted for continued use
- Although the Municipality has comprehensive by-laws, it does not address all of their existing needs or those of the public and surrounding environment, and should be revised accordingly

- The establishment of a community awareness programme and a communication channel with all waste generators in the area would be of benefit to all
- Record-keeping of waste collection and disposal according to area, waste type and volume should be maintained and refined
- The lack in control over the disposal of healthcare risk waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste and sewage sludge is of major concern to the Municipality and needs to be addressed
- Street-cleaning services are required in the CBD's of Zoar and Van Wyksdorp
- The Eden District is in dire need of a regional hazardous waste landfill site
- Waste removal services should be extended to rural and other unserved areas
- Kannaland has quite a number of (identified) new and future developments that should be provided for.

WATER

Future water security was one of the main concerns during the public participation processes and the provisioning of bulk water supply systems is an important aspect which should be considered by Kannaland Municipality in the 2010/11 financial year and furthermore also calls for Bulk Water Supply Master Planning. Alternative options to ensure interim bulk water supply should also be considered.

ROADS

An important initiative to be considered by the municipality is the drafting of a road master plan.

A pavement management system was done by V&V in 2004. According to the assessment the “poor” and “very poor” condition - both on surfacing as well as structure - are well above the allowable maximum. This means that the resurfacing of roads must be done urgently. More alarming is that the percentage that can be rated as “poor” to “very poor” exceeds the allowable maximum by 8%. If the necessary funds are not supplied to rehabilitate the network, the percentages will increase and will lead to the collapse of the network.

To eradicate the backlog in road maintenance an estimated amount of R 2 543 305 has to be spent on the resurfacing of roads over the next two years and R 6 395 531 on the rehabilitation of the road network over the next 5 years. Once the backlog on road maintenance has been eradicated, an amount of R 1 797 792 will be required annually to prevent future backlogs. This excludes the annual amount needed for maintenance. It is recommended that an assessment of the un surfaced roads in the municipal area be compiled as a matter of urgency.

SECTOR DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT

The first in a series of meeting between sector department and role players in Kannaland was held and sector department involvement will be clarified in future sessions ,however it must be noted that in line with the development of a third generation IDP councilors must take ownership for the success of the process .

FINANCIAL PLAN

BUDGET OVERVIEW INCLUDING LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

As in the past, one of the greatest challenges still facing Kannaland Municipality, is the increased demands from communities for municipal services and the decreasing level of taxes and revenue received. Finances it could be argued become a critical aspect when considering the priorities as was identified throughout public participation sessions.

This is followed by the difficulty of creating a credible link between the municipality's development clusters, budget and PMS. The aforementioned calls, thus, on greater and in – dept financial planning and the identification of sources of funding such as Public Private Partnerships and Municipal Community Partnerships which will allow the municipality to optimally utilize the limited received government grants.

Other budgetary aspects to be considered by Kannaland Municipality include:

1. Eliminating the risks of fruitful and wasteful expenditure
2. Ensure value for money
3. Continuous monitoring and evaluation on financial spending

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Performance indicators

In addition to the performance targets set per cluster , the Kannaland Municipality also uses the **general performance indicators** applicable to all municipalities in South Africa to measure our overall performance, being: (in terms of section 43 of the Municipal Systems Act, Municipal planning and performance regulations (section 10)

- The percentage of households with access to basic service levels
- The percentage of households earning less than R1100 per month with access to free basic services
- The percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular year in terms of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP's)
- The number of jobs created through local economic development initiatives supported by the municipality
- Number of people from employment equity groups in the highest three levels of management
- The percentage of a municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan

- Financial viability defined as:

- (1) Debt coverage = (total revenue-conditional grants) /debt service payments
- (2) Outstanding debtors to revenue = total outstanding debtors /annual revenue
- (3) Cost coverage: (cash inclusive of transfers + investments) /(monthly) salary / wage bill + average fixed expenditure

Anti corruption plan

The Municipality recognizes that corruption is one of the most serious problems it faces. Corruption impacts negatively on the municipality's ability to deliver services to the community, and to promote development, which are its main tasks. It destroys the trust of the community in its officials and councillors which is necessary for the effective functioning of the municipality. It therefore adopted a anti corruption plan in 2009

The Constitution: (Act 108 of 1996) sets out the basic values and principles governing public administration (Chapter 10 Section 195) Viz:

- a high standard of professional ethics
- efficient and economic use of resources
- services provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias
- public administration must be accountable
- transparency must be fostered

Prevention & Combating Corrupt Activities Act (No 12 of 2004).
Creates a general offence of corruption and defines activities which are corrupt.

The Promotion of Access to Information Act (No 2 of 2000). Sets out how anyone can gain access to information held by the state, in order to promote transparency and good governance

The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (No. 3 of 2000). Ensures that decisions that affect the public are taken in a way that is procedurally fair and gives people the right to request written reasons for decisions.

The Protected Disclosures Act (No. 26 of 2000). Encourages employees to disclose information about unlawful and irregular behavior. (Whistle blowing)

The Public Finance Management Act (No 1 of 1999) Set out requirements for dealing with public finances at the national, provincial and local government levels

The Municipal Finance Management Act (No 56 of 2003). Requires that the municipality develop an Integrated Development Plan which includes an anti corruption strategy.

The IDP incorporates a KPA on good governance and public participation. As part of the IDP, the municipality commits itself to develop and formally adopt an anti-corruption strategy. The planned intervention in IDP therefore requires the municipality to prepare an anti-corruption strategy to address prevention, detection and awareness.

LGTAS

Local Government Turn Around Strategy (LGTAS)

On 2 December 2009 Cabinet approved this strategy that aims to address the service delivery challenges experienced by local government in the country. Municipalities will be supported to

Prepare and implement their own tailor-made turnaround strategies that must be incorporated into their IDP's and budgets, by March 2010. **(Where are we? TAS)**

(Will be included in the Final IDP review of May 2010 after it has undergoing the required Participation process.)

By July 2010, all municipalities will be in full implementation mode of the national and their own Turn Around Strategies.

Five strategic objectives have been identified as the key drivers of the LGTAS in order to ***rebuild and Improve the basic requirements for a functional, responsive, effective, efficient, and accountable Developmental local government.***

The **five strategic objectives** of the LGTAS are to:

1. *Ensure that* municipalities ***meet basic needs*** of communities. This implies that an
2. Environment is created, support provided and systems built to accelerate quality service
3. Delivery within the context of each municipality's conditions and needs;
4. Build ***clean, responsive and accountable*** local government. Make sure that systems and
5. Structures and procedures are developed and enforced to deal with corruption,
6. Maladministration and ensure that municipalities communicate and account more to Communities;
7. Improve ***functionality, performance and professionalism*** in municipalities. Ensure that the core administrative and institutional systems are in place and are operational to improve performance;

8. Improve ***national and provincial policy, support and oversight to local government.***
9. Strengthen ***partnerships*** between local government, communities and civil society.
10. Ensure that communities and other development partners are mobilized to partner with Municipalities in service delivery and development.

Some of the immediate implementation priorities of the LGTAS (pre-2011 LG Elections) are to:

- a) Address the immediate financial and administrative problems in municipalities;
- b) Promulgate regulations to stem indiscriminate hiring and firing in municipalities;
- c) Tighten & implement a transparent municipal supply chain management system;
- d) Ensure that the programmers of national and provincial government and SOEs are reflected in municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs); and
- e) Overcome “one size fits all” approach by differentiating responsibilities and simplifying IDPs.

